NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -BREAKERS-Ilis Pines GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Orange Bourges La Grange Decursor WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.

THRATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Fosgeny-Tun PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirte BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third MRR F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corne 720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS. - GRAND

WHITE'S ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway. - Nagao Min-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre

BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot Houston street, East River. DAN RICE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE NEW INDIAN POLICY OF THE GOVERN-ING EDITORIAL THEME-SIXTH PAGE.

THE EQUINE EPIDEMIC IN WESTERN NEW YORK! ROCHESTER EXCITED, LIVERY BUSINESS AND STREET CARS DEAD-

SPANISH ARRESTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS! OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS IN WASHINGTON NEWS: THE AFFAIRS OF CUBA; PEACEFUL INDIANS-SEVENTH PAGE.

NEWS TELEGRAMS FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL-OBITUARY-SEV ENTH PAGE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND COMPTROLLER GREEN-FURTHER ADJOURNMENT OF THE PATENBURG RIOT INQUIRY-MARINE NEWS AND CHANGES-TENTH PAGE.

THE POLITICAL FIELD: LIBERALS ENDORSING TAMMANY NOMINATIONS-KING OSCAR'S SUBJECTS-THIRD PAGE.

THE PENAL LAWS AND THE VICES OF THE CELTS! PROUDE'S VIVID PRESENTATION OF HIBERNIA IN THE PAST CENTURY-

OUR ROWING NAVIES! THE NEW YORK CREW DEFEAT THE ARIEL CREW IN THE PA-TAPSCO REGATTA-THIRD PAGE.

THE MAYORAL CANVASS! EX-MAYOR HAVE-MEYER TENDERED THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION-THIRD PAGE. LEGAL OPPRESSION: ARBITRARY ACTION OF A

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER-PARADE AND BANQUET OF THE OLD GUARD-FOURTH CEADING MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC EVENTS

OF LAST NIGHT-PERSONAL AND POLITI-EXCITING TURF STRUGGLES AT PROSPECT PARK! THE GRAND FREE-FOR-ALL PURSE

NOT WON-MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB-FOURTH PAGE. ON 'CHANGE! STOCKS ACTIVE, GOLD FEVER-

ISH, MONEY EASY; THE LONDON MAR-KETS; AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS AS INVESTMENTS-MUNICIPAL-FIFTH PAGE. A SOCIAL ENORMITY! RECRUITING THE RANKS OF THE UNFORTUNATE: A BRAVE WO-MAN'S BATTLE-TENTH PAGE.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS BROOKLYN'S CARTRUNG MURDER-LITE-RARY CRITIQUES-FOURTH PAGE.

DISBURSING THE GENEVA AWARD. -It is now understood that so soon as Congress shall meet a Commission will be appointed to take evidence with regard to distributing the lump sum awarded at Geneva among the claimants who suffered from losses by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers during the war. Some fears appear to have entered the minds of claimants that the fate of the French Spoliation claims, which date back to 1803, would overtake them. There is not the slightest danger of this while there is an indedent press to keep lazy or unwilling legispendent press to kee lators to their duty.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.-According to our special despatch published elsewhere this morning the horse disease is spreading to a serious extent in Western New York. In Buffalo and Rochester the results have already been perfectly appalling. Fully three-fourths of the animals owned by the livery stable keepers and railroad companies are affected, and a circus company recently arrived from Canada has two hundred animals sick from this dis-case, which first manifested itself in that country. In and around Rochester yesterday there were upwards of three hundred fatal cases. In the latter city a number of street cars have been stopped, owing to the epidemic, and the tivery business literally suspended.

JEAN HENRI MERLE D'AUDIGNE, D. D., died in Geneva yesterday. The demise of the Professor, the historian of the Reformation, extinguishes a brilliant mind light, which shone beneficially for the cause of the peoples in the Old World and the New.

The New Indian Policy of the Govment-The Right Plan at Last.

Through a special despatch from Washing-on we have the information that another change in the Indian policy of the government ng; that the various of with the subject-civil, military and nteer, Quakers, parsons and men of war— proaching new theories of Indian manageent; that General Howard's announ that the fighting Apache chief Cochise wants peace and board and lodging for the Winter provokes only derision; that the deputation of redakins under Captain Alvord at Washington are generally regarded as loafers, who ought to be set to work for their living, and that, to correct the evils of our present loose and inef-ficient Indian system of maudlin philanthropy, the policy will embrace the following compre-

First, the civilization to be taught the red man is to be the civilization of the white man, with all its reciprocities of protection and responsibility. The Indians are to be placed itable reservations and held tribal relation is to be broken so far as concerns the posse up so far as concerns the possession of land and other property, each family baving its own farm or shop, and being assisted in gaining a support from its own labor, and protected in person and property. But the rave who puts on his war paint and sets out upon the warpath or who straggles off from his reservation must take his chances as an outlaw or a vagrant. No vagabondizing whites are to be permitted on the Indian's reserva-tion, although he is to be allowed certain privileges of intercourse for purposes of trade with his white neighbors. And these Indians are to have their own schools, and are to be taught the English language, and reading, writing and arithmetic. The reservations will be under the charge of the Indian Bureau, and each will be provided with a small detachment of troops as a police force. Neither the Sioux, the Comanche or Apache is to be bribed into keeping quiet as long as it may suit his convenience; nor will he be conciliated with presents or supported in idleness, nor carried about the country for the glorification of agents and missionaries, nor for the edification of curious old benevolent women and street Araba

This is good news. This new Indian policy, dowed by our correspondent, if fairly tried can hardly fail of success; for, as he presents it, while on the one hand it discards the Eastern philanthropist's view of the "noble savage" as a simple, courageous and truthful child of nature, on the other hand it rejects the Western border settler's estimate of him as a ferocious, crafty and cowardly brute, fit only to be killed. From too much of philanthropy or too much of cruelty our noble savage has been and is being hurried on the way to extermination. The old Puritans of Massachusetts, following the example of the children of Israel with the Amalekites and Jebusites, believed they were serving God in slaying the heathen, hip and thigh; and among the records of the colonial government of Old Virginia there is one appointing a day for "a hunt of ye savages this year, the same as we had last year." And yet Captain John Smith, who was anything but a Roundhead, understood the treatment required for the Indian better than Miles Standish. The Catholic colony of Maryland got along very well with the aborigines, and William Penn's original Quaker policy, adopted in his peace treaty under that famous clim tree, was a great success. The Dutch settlers of New Am dam, being of a peaceful temperament, and

fought their copper-colored neighbors only when absolutely necessary; but still in these occasional sorties, those pacific Dutchmen made sad havoc among the natives.

From the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River, including the tier of States on the other side, the history of our Indian relations is a record of exterminating border wars, and Lord Byron's "Man of Ross" run wild, who

Was Daniel Boon, backwoodsman of Kentucky, was distinguished above his fellows mainly for his superior skill in killing Indians. And the success in this branch of civilization of General Jackson at Emuckbane and Talladega contributed to his election to the Presidency as the Indian slaughter of Tippecanoe contributed to the election of General Harrison, and as "old Colonel Dick Johnson's" killing of Tecumseh, more than anything else, made him, in the old negro slavery times, our Vice President as the choice of the democratic party, notwithstanding his negro wife in Kentucky, fat as a porpoise and black as the belle of Ujiji. President Van Buren's Florida war, for the subjugation or extermination of about a thousand Seminole braves, cost us some forty millions of dollars: and after the Indian subjugation the proud chief, Billy Bowlegs, in the picture gallery of our City Hall, boasted that he "had flaxed out big man Scott and half a dozen other generals, and came very near flaxing out old Zack Taylor.

But while pursuing these wars of Indian exentirely disregarded, and among the benevolent enterprises for civilizing the noble savage was Colonel Dick Johnson's Choctaw Academy of Kentucky. To the Colonel financially, from the United States Treasury, this experiment was a success; but otherwise it was a failure, the Colonel declaring that his young Choctaws took to the woods as naturally as young wild turkeys. But a grander scheme of Indian civilization than this Choctaw Academy was substituted by Congress, in the general gathering of Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles, &c., in that extensive and splendid country west of Arkansas, known as the Indian Territory. There, governing themselves under the national protection, these numerous fragments of once famous tribes were not slow in imitating their white neighbors in the establishment of negro slavery, and in the rebellion, under General Albert Pike, "they fought nobly" for their peculiar institution. But it went down at Appomattox, never to rise again, and now the emancipated blacks of the Indian Territory are more prosperous than their late Indian masters.

This brings us to that vast Western section of our country-of prairies, mountain chains and desert wastes-extending from the frontier States of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, the section which now holds all our for that mistake.

whites are still subject to Indian surprise par of General Howard and the Cromw policy of General Crook, we find the wiry Apaches now safely housed in their reserva tion and learning to "read their title clear to mansions in the skies," and now deserting the stated preaching of the Gospel to operate upon some tempting emigrant train in the passage of the Colorado desert. In Califor nia, Oregon and Nevada, and in Idaho and Montana, the early white settlers, having no time to waste in Quaker experiments, have practically followed the philanthropic idea Kit Carson, that "the surest method reducing the noble savage to peace is to wipe him out;" but in Utah Brigham Young, who is a practical statesman, has contrived for twenty-five years to get on amicably with the surrounding Indian tribes with very little hunting and killing. But he has not trifled with them, nor permitted them to trifle with bim or his people. And so his word is law to them, for they have learned that it is their interest to respect it.

But, with all these wild Indians over all this vast region from the Great Plains to the Pacific coast, something must be done, some policy must be adopted of a comprehensive and decisive character, or our unfortunate red brethren will be exterminated. Our Pacific railroads and the prodigious impulse they have given and are giving to the settlement of all our States and Territories, are operating to the extermination of the buffalo and all the other wild animals in the prairies, mountains and deserts from Nebraska to California. The Indian tribes, with this wholesale destruction of their game, are driven to the stealing of cattle and horses, and to the warpath on the emigrant trails from the pressure of famine. Our pious philanthropists, however, overdo their good work in simply feeding and clothing the Indians and in singing hymns over them and leaving them in idleness. They must be taught to help themselves; they must be taught to respect life and property; they must be held to their reservations by the strong hand until they learn something of industry, law and order. General Sheridan understands the Indian and how to treat him better than does the wisest tract distributor or

psalm singer of them all. General Grant deserves credit for trying the humane policy of Quaker Commissioners, festivals of beef and religious tracts to his red children; but as neither tracts nor hymn books will keep Dancing Bear from slaughtering and scalping defenceless white men, women and children, or from pouncing upon unsuspecting emigrant trains, some other plan must be adopted for his pacification. think, too, the plan suggested covers the ground required, and, as there is every probability now that General Grant will have time enough given him to carry out this policy, he should at once proceed to put it into practice.

The Bonnpartes, the Bourbon, President Thiers and the French Re-

The monarchists, imperialists and aristorats of Europe make a great outcry against agitators and disorganizers when any but their own chiefs are guilty of attempts to disturb the public peace. When any leaders of the oppressed masses agitate for the suffrage, reforms or some amelioration of their miserable condition, the monarchical and aristocratical press finds no language too severe in de-nouncing the "wretches," the "levellers" and "firebrands." But when some anointed secoundrel, some prince of royal blood or imperialist adventurer plots against the estabished order of things or the liberties of the people, he is treated with great consideration. Our telegraphic news from Europe shows that conclusion that the royalists and imperialists are becoming unusually active. The French Republic is the bêle noire of the monarchist and imperialists and their efforts are directed. either in concert or independently, to destroy it.

The Count de Chambord, that representative of the old Bourbon dynasty and of the divine right of kings, has written a letter protesting against the establishment of the Republic in France. He has the temerity to say that the Monarchy alone can save France, and that in the face of history, which shows that the Monarchy, under various forms, has been the curse of France. If it were possible to destroy such a nation as that of the French it would have been destroyed by monarchy; but, happily, the people and country are too full of resources and recuperative power to sink beneath kingly misrule and oppression. At the same time that this absurd protest of the Count de Chambord is issued another manifesto appears from the representative of imperialism, Plon-Plon, the Bonaparte, the cousin of the ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon. The President of the French Republic, for son cause not yet explained, but, no doubt, for sufficient cause, has ordered this Bonapartist schemer and agitator to leave the territory of France. He also protests and appeals to the Procureur General of France for redress against the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police and others who took part in his expulsion. In the absence of information as to the cause which induced the government to expel Prince Napoleon it is reasonable to presume he had done something inimical to the Republic and established order of things; at least there must have been ground for suspicion. While we admit, however, that the government has a right to protect itself and the country from imperialist or royalist intriguers, it should be careful not to violate the rights of individual citizens or to evince a revengeful or persecuting spirit. Tolerance is one of the fundamental principles of republicanism and a free country. Still we have confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of President Thiers, and must believe, until we learn to the contrary, that he has acted upon reasonable cause. And here it is approto remark that the moveme made in the Legislative Assembly of Prance by the Left for the appointment of a commission to investigate the acts of the Ollivier and Palikao Cabinets, with view to the impeachment of the imperial Ministers on charges relative to the war with Prussia, cannot be productive of any good. To impeach them would look like perse Then it should be remembered that the war was popular in France, and that the people as

wild Indians. In Texas and New Mexico the | Besides the protests and schemes of

well as the imperial government were to blame

Republic, there appears to be a more formidsecret, hostile movem the former in withdrawing his friendly and approving words to President Thiers. This act of the Emperor Alexander is understood in Europe as implying disapproval of republicanrepublicans of that country. The recent elections in France and Algeria show that the radical republicans have been successful. Crémieux was ahead of all the other candida in Algeria for the vacancy in National Assembly, while in Bo the departments of Oise, Morbihan and Vosges the returns also show majorities for the radicals. This fact will not prove satisfactory to the emperors and royalists in Europe, and may become embarrassing to President Thiers, who earnestly desires to establish a modera republic and to preserve peace. The dread of the crowned heads is another general revolutionary movement such as French radical republicanism has started in Europe on several occasions. They might go so far even as to attempt to squelch such a propagandist movement at the start. If the French people would take our advice they would be moderate and establish their Republic on a conservative basis. Then they would have peace at home, would afford no pretext for the imperial or royalist governments to interfere, and would, in the end, do far more to make all Europe republican than by attempting to carry out at once the extreme views of their radical theorists. The French Republic is beset with enemies within and without, and it will require great prudence to avoid a civil or a foreign war.

The Political Questions of the Hour in England.

In view of the probable reassembling of the British Parliament within a few weeks from the present time some little anxiety begins to be manifested in political circles as to what shall be Mr. Gladstone's next programme of reform. It is universally admitted that to sustain his popularity and his power the Prime Minister must bring forward in the next session of Parliament another grand and sweeping measur of reform. Mr. Gladstone's career as Prime Minister has been singularly sensational. He has been a great reformer, and his reforms have all been on a scale of unusual magnitude. He has been but four years in power; yet, in addition to reforms of minor importance, he has disestablished the Episcopal Church in Ireland, mightily improved the Irish law of land tenure, abolished the system of purchase in the British army, passed education bills of a satisfactory kind for England and Scotland, and has won, as some think, a diplomatic triumph in the Geneva settlement of the Alabama difficulty between Great Britain and the United States. In the same number of years no Prime Minister of England has ever before successfully carried through so many and so great meas ures of reform. He has done so much, he has removed so many grievances out of the way, it is difficult to conceive what is to be his next great undertaking. It has for some time been whispered that

Mr. Gladstone intended to surprise the British public by a grand comprehensive measure having for its object the extension of municipal privileges based on the principle local taxation. Such a measure, if well conceived, would commend itself to the general public, and, if successfully carried through, could hardly fail to make an end of home rule agitation in Ireland. The Imperial Parliament has long been burdened with too much work, and the feeling has of ate years become general that much this work might be better done by local parliaments or municipal councils. The division of Ireland into four sections, of Scotland into two or three, and of England into six, with something like our State Assemblies, attending to the interests of each section-such has been said to be Mr. Gladstone's next intended surprise. If, however, such be the intention. the ministerial secret has been well kept, for to-day no one seems to know what Mr. Gladstone intends to do. There has been some talk of a grand movement to secure the separation of Church and State in Scotland and England similar to that which has been effected in Ireland. There has been talk, also, of some movement in favor of a modification of the law of entail. But the appointment of Sir Roundell Palmer to the office of Lord Chancellor, who is opposed to rash and radical changes, and the absence of any really vigorous agitation in support of these latter reforms, leaves us little reason to expect that in the forthcoming session of Parliament either the Church or the land will be disturbed by Parliamentary legislation. The confederation of the colonies with the mother country, much in favor with many persons, has not yet sufficiently ripened. We are prepared to expect to have it announced in the Queen's next speech that measures have been adopted by Her Majesty for the improvement of local taxation and for the extension of municipal privileges. Such a measure will give birth to great excitement and may lead to strange and unforeseen results.

The Abolition of the Death Penalty in Spain.

Should the bill before the Spanish Cortes abolishing the death penalty for political offences become law we hope that it will be immediately put in force in Cuba. The disposition to kill all who may be opposed to the continuance of Spanish rule in that island displayed by the volunteers and the Spanish officials is a disgrace to the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. It is true, indeed, that the selfish indecision of our own government has had something to do with the continuance of a reign of terror in Cuba worthy of the most barbarous periods of the world's history. But, according to the modern axiom, whoever has might has right, and, as the Cubans cannot pretend to equality with Spain in force of arms, according to the morality of a distinguished historian the right of Spain to oppress them is settled beyond question. As we are not quite prepared to take this view, perhaps Spain would do well to send some of her prominent orators to convince us that might is right and that the volunteers, whom we naturally regard as ferocious and bloodthirsty, are, after all, only the instruments of civilization, reducing to order a mongrel and semi-barbarous

race. As the abolition of the death penalty country as a proof of real progress and enlight-nment, whoever should undertake to defend in would have at least a specious ground for the advocacy of the Spanish case. Unless the benefits of the new law are extended to Cube the sincerity and honesty of the Cortes will be open to question. If the members are only us to protect themselves from the conse quences of possible future indiscretions, then we shall waste no words of sympathy on them. It would not, however, be the first instance ations of self-interest procured the passing of laws most beneficent in their effects on the progress of human freedom. ong as the present savage mode of dealing ith the discontented in Cuba is brought to an end we will not too closely examine either the motive or the means by which the amelioration is effected. Spain, by her dealings with Cuba, has sacrificed the sympathy of every lover of freedom, because while we see her struggling to promote free institutions at home her soldiers are crushing with scant mercy a weaker people, who ask only to be free, to pursue "liberty and happiness" after their own fashion

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, has arrived at Judge Thomas Allen Clarke, of New Orleans, is stopping at the New York Hotel. Lieutenant C. M. Thomas, of the United States

Marshal Bazaine's trial before a council of war positively to proceed in December. David A. Wells, ex-Commissioner of Interested has arrived at the Albemarie hotel. T. A. Trollope, the novelist, will sell his library of 10,000 volumes, at Florence, in November, by auc-

Abd-el-Kader's pension is not to be reduced by the French government. So say the semi-official

General Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederate chieftain, arrived from Savannah at the Hoffman House

Lord Cowley and Baron Brunnow are the only diplomatists now living of those who were in

The Empress Eugénie has discarded fashionable dress, and during her late stay at Cowes appeared only in black, simply made. Signor Mario has sold the Villa Salviati, near

Plorence, for 690,000 francs. Baron Hagerman, a rich Dane, was the purchaser. Sir Roundell Palmer, the new Lord Chancellor of

from the parish in which he was born. Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished French painter of cattle and horses, has expressed a desire to visit this country, and will probably come within the next year.

gallant Phil Sheridan has at last been captured, not by the Indians, but by the accomplished Miss Morgan, a niece of ex-Senator Morgan. The Baron and Baroness de Bussière, of Paris, have arrived at the Everett House. They have

come from California, where they have been visiting Ben Holliday, who is the father of the travelled through Europe and this country, but who have been at the St. Nicholas Hotel for some

time, last evening started for San Francisco en Dr. Warren Stone, of New Orleans, is at the New York Hotel. The Doctor has been for many years the head of the celebrated sanitary institution in

treating yellow fever. It is now whispered in fashionable circles in Washington that both Miss Neille Grant and Miss Fish will make their debut at an elegant enter-tainment to be given at the house of the Secretary of State in January.

Mrs. General Sherman has returned to Washing.

New Orleans, where he has had great success in

ton from Missouri, where she has been visiting her two younger daughters, who are being educated at the convent in St. Louis. Mrs. Sherman is still in mourning, and will not mingle in general Garibaldi has written a letter flercely denur

ciatory of the Jesuits, and laudatory of Bismarck for his action against them. He con them all evil is rooted, and asked if they should have power who have "excited revolution in New George Cohen and Patrick Leehan, convicted of

robbery with violence in the streets of London, were recently flogged in Newgate Prison, receiving fifteen and twenty-five strokes with the cat re spectively. Besides the whipping, they, being prelous convicts, will have seven and ten years' im

George W. Childs, of the Ledger; A. J. Drexel and a party of the "best citizens" of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The purpose of their visit here is to welcome ex-Secretary Borie, who is expected to arrive on the Scotia to-day. They will form part of the Presidential party in its trip down the bay this morning.

The Columbia (S. C.) Pheniz calls for a Greeley

electoral ticket in that State. When the antiadministration party there does not consider itself strong enough even to nominate a candidate for Governor the prospect for the success of a Presiiential ticket cannot certainly be very cheering. It is perhaps, well however, to keep up appear Prince Higashi Tushini, who arrived on the

teamship Baltic on Sunday, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Prince is reputed to be the brother of the Mikado. He has been travelling through Europe and is now on his way home. Four young Japanese, who, having just finished their education in Europe, accompanied him here, will visit Washington and other cities with him and then continue their homeward journey. He was met at the St. Nicholas by his son, an officer of the Japan-ese navy, who has for some time been staying

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant and wife, accompanied by General Porter and wife, Jesse Grant and Senato Henry Wilson, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington. The party put up at the Fire Washington. The party put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a large number of prominent citizens called during the afternoon to pay their respects. The object of the President's visit to the city is to meet his daughter, Miss Neille, on her return from her European tour. The young lady, who is in the company of ex-Secretary Borie's wife, is a passenger on the steamship Russia, which is expected to ger on the steamship Russia, which is expected to arrive some time early in the forencon to-day. Last evening the President, accompanied by General Porter and a few select friends, dined at the residence of Mr. L. P. Morton. It is unde that he will leave town this evening for Washington if Miss Neille's arrival is not delayed.

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Greeley was busy during part of the day yes terday, at his room in Dr. Bayard's residence on Fortieth street, replying to the letters and des-patches which he is continually receiving; but nost of the day was passed at the residence of Mr. Johnson, on Fifty-seventh street, where Mrs Greeley still hes very ill. In consequence of her continued illness Mr. Greeley has felt compelled to decline the numerous and urgent requests to go While her friends are very much alarmed for Mrs. Greeley it is known, however, that she has been an invalid for over ten years, and has on several occasions suffered relapses as severe as the present

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1872. General W. T. Sherman visited the Board of Trade to-day. He was enthusiastically received by the members and acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks

AMUSEMENTS.

ing sight to an opera-goer. The boxes become bright bouquets of fashion, the stalls and the dress circle shine in the reflection of rich tollets and glis-tening bijouterie and decimal properties. circle shine in the reflection of rich tollets and glistening offouteric, and during the entractes the house seems to be transformed into a social club of ladies and gentlemen. The audience is to a great extent as interesting as the performers. This is a characteristic of the opera alone, for in no other place, of amusement can such sociability be experienced. Hence the charm it possesses above which it unites a reception, soirée and par the attractions presented on the But it is a luxury of the most sive kind, and there must be an trons in order to carry a season through successfully. Therefore there must be especial caution exercised by an impresario in making out his prospectus, so that he may be able to carry out all his promises. New faces are looked to with considerable interest and fresh voices always command attention. But disappointment in such cases generally leads to sad financial consequences. Opera can be supported in this city when presented with one great artist and

a number of lights of lesser magaitude; but these lights must have a little lustre of their own.

We have spoken at length before of the Gretchen of Madame Lucca. it is stamped throughout with

the impress of genius. Three scenes as masterpieces of a great artist. The tenderness and passionate love with which she surrenders her heart to her lover in the garden scene become blank despair, human agony, when she kneels beside the body or her murdered brother. In the church scene she is the poor penitent, seeking happiness at the altar's foot. There is a touch of nature in the shrinking away from her of the visand her soul seems to be poured forth in her earnest prayer for pardon. But the tempter is ever whispering into her ear the direct seems to be sourced forth her ear the dire history of her fall and the prayer becomes an agonized appeal. Here M. Gounod ner ear the dire history of her tail and the prayer becomes an agonized appeal. Here M. Gounod changes the whole character of the scene by an inexcusable freak of instrumentation. He brings in a phrase of four bars, alternating between the wind and string instruments, which is as uncalled-for as if he introduced an air from "La Grande Duchesse." The closing scene, as interpreted by Mme. Lucca, is sufficient to crowd the Academy for a season. It is a climax to one of the grandest impersonations ever witnessed in opera. The Gretchen of Lincca will live as long in the memories of operagoers as the Desdemona of Malibran, the Lucia of Bosio, the Norms of Grisl, the Medea of Titiens, the Alice of Jenny Lind, the Lady Macbeth of Medori or the Donna Anna of Parepa-Rosa. It is a grand impersonation, artiess and natural, and it is sufficient to cover up many of the short-comings of the other members of the cast.

To M. Jamet, as Mephistopheles, and Mile. Sanz, as Siebel, praise is due for their excellent rendering of these rokes. The tenor-Vizzani—was even more ineffective than before in the title roke. Between him and the chef dattaque—M. Grill—the "Salve dimora" was a lamentable failure, and his voice seemed to be utterly beyond control. When a violinist plays out of tune and a tenor's voice goes zizzag, the result is anything but creditable. As for the valentine, Sparapani, he has not the remotest idea of the roke of the brother of Marguerite. What on earth has Mr. Santi done with the chorus that this valuable body should not keep on good terms with the orchestrat Mr. Marctek took care of the latter and conducted it with satisfactory results. But those twenty singers from Covent Garden have not furfilled the expectations formed of them. In fact we have a better chorus here, if properly used, than anything they can send us from London. The Engish tenors are notoriously thin in voice, and they thereby destroy the balance in the choruses. We have better singers here and more judicions management, between the summary of t

pressive seenes.

We can now speak of the audience. In one of the proscenium boxes, on the right hand side, sat President Grant and his family. The orchestrapaid him the compliment, after the "Kermesse." of playing "Hail Columbia." The audience halled him vociferously, and he bowed his acknowledgments in due form. On Wednesday evening "Don Giovanni" will be given.

Last night commenced the third week and "last nights" of "Diamonds" at this theatre. No stronger

proof of its popularity could be given than the fact "Diamonds" has been so frequently described and criticised that it is needless to report its slight plot or sketch the story of the phase of fashionable New York society it is specially intended to portray, Like all these society plays, it depends much upon its setting, something on the cast and less on the acting. Mrs. on the cast and less on the acting. Mrs. Conway has succeeded in presenting this play in exactly that relative order. The setting is supermely attractive in scenery, stage arrangement and the dress of the actors and actresses; the cast is well arranged; there are some old faces that always do well; there are some new ones that, like wine, need age; the acting is about as good as the play will permit, which is not very high praise; Mr. Roche, especially, is Mr. Roche and nobody else; Mrs. Conway and Miss Conway are the two stars in this society firmanent, and the rest twinkle and gitter. "Diamonds" has the one great requirement of the present age, that it makes but a slight demand on the requirement of the understanding, and has the advantage that it does hold up the mirror to the manners of the age. Next week will be given "Arrah-na-Pogue."

Wood's Museum.

A new burlesque extravaganza, under the title of The Three Mus-ke-teers," was produced at this theatre last night. The house was crowded, and the constant expressions of satisfaction on the part of the audience showed that the management has succeeded in suiting the tastes of their patrons. The piece itself scarcely belongs to that class of dramatic work which calls for serious criticism, but is rather intended to furnish food for laughter. This it does successfully, though at times the purs are somewhat obscure and the humor a little broad.

this bright, neat little theatre, which, though re-cently sprung into existence, already enjoys considerable popularity among our German fellow-citizens and their fraus and frauleins. Its situacitizens and their fraus and frauleins. Its situation (Fourteenth street, adjoining the Academy of Music) has been fortunately chosen, being at the dividing line between the upper and lower portions of the city, and therefore easily accessible to the Teutonic element of both. The manager of the new theatre, Mr. A. Neuendorff, is not unknown to fame as one of the most efficient conductors of orchestra. The bill presented last evening embraced a musical farce of no less than six scenes, entitled "Lieb Vaterland Kannst Ruhig Sein." Patriotic songs about the heroes of the late war—Bismarck, Moltke, Unser Fritz and Kanser Wilhelm—all so dear to the German heart—were sandwiched in at frequent intervals, and applauded to the echo. The principal performers did pretty well; the others were rather crude. The audience appeared to be highly amused, and wore that contented look which reflects a good conscience and the conviction that you have got your money's worth.

"Breakers," a Society Play, at the Bowery Theatre.

It is but seldom that a "society" comedy is given at the Bowery Theatre. Nothing fearing, however, last evening the manager of this time-honored temple of the drama produced a new and original comedy, with the title of "Breakers," in imitation, probably, of "Surf." The tendency of the joung men who write plays nowadays is to give them titles with one word, following the standard laid. titles with one word, following the standard laid down by Robertson with his "Caste," "School," "Ours" and "Far." Other playwrights have adopted the same manner of nomenciature, as with the authors of "Crime" and "Battles." "Breakers" is a very choice play, filled with the most exaited sentiments, which the actors forget every few minutes, and it is written by a Mr. Le Fort. A Mr. Edward Wilks made his appearance in "Breakers," and was quite successin, receiving the carnest applause of a largely crowded house for his high-toned comicalities. On the whole "Breakers" is a laughable play, and might be deserving of crowded houses, as it will no doubt compel for a week's run, which is a long run at the Bowery Theatre. The appointments and scenery are very well in "Breakers," and the acting of Mr. Wilks is all that could be desired at the Bowery Theatre.